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December 2, 2005

Mr. Roger Thompkins
Los Robles Ventures
6627 Bay Laurel Drive
San Luis Obispo, CA 93403

SUBJECT: Los Robles Well 3 on Oak Park Road, Arroyo Grande, California.

Dear Mr. Thompkins:

Los Robles Ventures contracted with Filippini & Thompson Drilling for a new well to be constructed in the northeast corner of the Los Robles del Mar property. This well was constructed to provide water to the proposed development along with Wells #1 and 2 located about 2000 feet to the south. Results of the drilling, construction, and testing, and an estimate of long term production are summarized herein. The well location is shown on Figure 1.

Well 3 Construction

The northeast corner of the property is where the "Los Robles aquifer" was projected to be deepest, in our August 2003 "Ground Water Source Assessments". The aquifer zone was encountered during drilling at the depth anticipated, and a well was constructed to the maximum depth possible with the limitations of the drilling equipment and the use of PVC well casing. These factors limited the drilling and the well completion depth so that less than half the full thickness of the aquifer was tapped. In light of this, a reduced yield was anticipated and a smaller diameter well casing installed. A well construction diagram is shown on Figure 2. The well completion report and the electric log are included in Appendix A.

Pumping Test – Well 3

Cleath & Associates has completed the supervision and data collection of a 72-hour constant rate discharge test and a 90-minute recovery test for Los Robles Well #3 located on Oak Park Road, Arroyo Grande, California. The 72-hour pump test was performed from November 1 to 4, 2005. The well was pumped at a rate of 75 gallons per minute (gpm) throughout the test after adjusting the rate down from 200 gpm during the first 5 minutes of the test. The average pumping rate was 75 gpm. A graph of the pump test is shown on Figure 3, and additional graphs and test data are included in Appendix B.

The static water level before the beginning of the test was measured at 17.70 feet below the top of the well sounding tube. At the end of the test, the pumping water level was 278.76 feet below the top of the sounding tube. During the last 9 hours of the test, water levels dropped less than one foot. A 90-minute recovery test was conducted at the well following the pump test, beginning when the pump

ATTACHMENT C. REPORT 3.

was shut off. During this time water levels recovered to 94.81 feet below the top of the sounding tube, or within 77.11 feet of the static water level.

During the initial phase of the pump test the well produced fine sand with discolored water. After approximately 14 hours from the beginning of the test, the water cleared and sanding no longer occurred.

Water Quality - Well 3

Water quality samples were obtained prior to the end of the pump test. Preliminary sample results indicate that the water quality is excellent except for the iron concentration of 0.4 milligrams per liter (mg/l). The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for the secondary drinking water standards established by the California Department of Health Services for iron is 0.3 mg/l. A summary of sample results for selected analytes is shown on Table 1. The preliminary laboratory report is included in Appendix C. The remaining sample results will be forwarded when testing is completed.

There has been a history of corrosivity problems in water systems at the site. Corrosivity is measured with the Langelier Index and was analyzed in the water quality samples. A Langelier Index result of -1.4 was determined for the sample from the well. If the index is zero then the water is considered properly balanced. If it is a negative value, then it is displaying corrosive tendencies, and if it is a positive value, there would be scaling tendencies. Results in the range of +0.5 to -0.5 are considered acceptable. Treatment methods for balancing the well water are available that change the Langelier index through an increase or decrease in the pH, hardness, and/or alkalinity. Since corrosion control is complex, an additional sample should be obtained and an appropriate treatment system should be designed by a specialist in this field.

Recommended Pumping Rate and Pump Setting

Based on the pump test results and to reduce sand production, we recommend installing a pump capable of producing 40 gpm, set at a depth of 250 feet. During well operation, fine-grained sand can be expected to be produced at well start-up. To avoid problems associated with sanding, a desanding system may need to be installed at the well head.

Well Field Operation and Yield

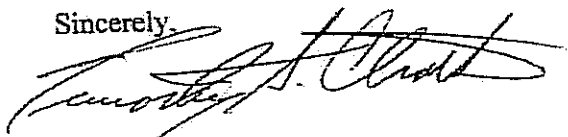
The addition of this new well improves the reliability and instantaneous combined yield of the Los Robles del Mar well field. Previous reports recommended that Wells 1 and 2 be used in tandem because they are located relatively close to each other. This new well can be operated at the same time as the other wells without significant water level interference because of its greater depth (300 feet deeper) and distance (2,000 plus feet) from the other wells. Operation of this well should be as continuous as possible to minimize sand production due to rapid water level declines at pump start-

up. The pumping rate should be set at about 40 gpm over long term pumping to maintain water levels at above a depth of 240 feet (the maximum pumping level during the 72-hour pumping test where no sand production was observed for the last several hours of the test).

The annual production from the well field with the new well can be increased assuming continuous operation. Assuming this well is operated continuously at 40 gpm, the annual production would be about 64 acre-feet. Combined with the projected production of 93 acre-feet per year from the other wells (August 2003 report, page 10), the total annual ground water production would be 157 acre-feet.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact our office.

Sincerely,



Timothy S. Cleath
Certified Hydrogeologist #81

Attachments

